TRAORDINARY SPECIAL OFFER. Beginning with the opening chapters of "SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN" written by Allan L. Benson, one of the brightest daily paper in the United States, and who is a thorough student of Socialism, which will appear shortly, we will send this paper in bundles of five each week for 15 weeks for Half a Dollar!

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SIXTH YEAR, NUMBER 44.

Whole Number, 291

propaganda is cumulative propaganda, which follows the man you are trying to convert week by week until you land him. Your friends will thank you for the chance to read chapters. They will get a clear understanding of the vital subject of Socialism, and will marvel that a thing so simple, ever seemed hard to them. Don't Wait till too Late! WAUKEE HOT SHOTS. If you imagine that hard times

BY VICTOR L. BERGER. E ATTEMPT of nur reform governor, Robert M. La Follette, to gain a couple of delegates for himself and his faction by means of the grand jury disclosures may be very politic for the moment, but it is not wise. The reformers are playing with a sharp knife and are very liable to cut off

indeed, we want honesty. But honesty alone amounts Honesty, republican honesty imperatively demands at least his conomic equality and freedom. And equality exists sme between proletarians and millionaires; and freedom ac, when a man is dependent on the will of another for earning. All this Jefferson would maintain if he were alive toto tin the spirit of the ideas and men of 1776 when we strive for the Socialist system.

have been developments which the founders of the American ld not foresee and which have created quite another coman Jefferson expected, just as the ideologists of the French had quite a different idea of what must result from the of fendalism than what actually resulted. There and here the operated: Economic development, the evolution of the tool schine, the division of society into the propertied and classes, therefore into rulers and ruled, and thus the nulliof the very principle which the founders of the American wished to establish.

theless they took a great step forward and created at least ds by means of which we may establish a commonwealth onding—by adaptation to industrial evolution—to the methods by means of

If the voters of Milwaukee are really in earnest to clean things up, not one single adherent of the old parties will be elected, either this or next fall. The Social-Democrats of course cannot promise ediately overthrow the whole eapitalist system—that of course and or course and or course and or course of the course of th r be done in Milwaukee alone-but we would undertake se-cleaning as up to this day has never been seen in any aty of America, provided only that we are given the power.

I fellow whom we Social-Democrats will some day look at closer. If for this purpose we have to hang him on a lamp-post, is the pillar of the church, the "honorable" Peter J. Somers, Demomayor and ex-congressman from Milwaukee. The fellow plays ween in some of the dirtiest deals in Milwaukee officialdom dso the attorney of the gamblers and houses of ill-fame. Such are an alcer in the hody politic and the present grand jury can ing better than to render Mr. Somers harmless.

see we condemn the great thieves, great grafters and big more than do the other papers, it does not follow that we seem to punish the small grafters, aldermen, boodlers, supermed other petty thieves. These common grafters patentiary, no doubt, only we think it is unjust that they be deprived there of the distinguished company of the great men, to whom they are indebted for many suggestions of graft. t, the signs multiply that the hig grafters, large manufacturers great capitalists will again come to an understanding with the grafters, small boodlers, petty aldermen and other cheap states-long before election day arrives. A man who can see through a may count the reasons for this on his fingers.

Which kind is the more dangerous-the Republican boodler or the -has not yet been exactly determined. It is certain the Democratic grafter is the restameless and open thief.

The state of the state o

you will in fancy stand back th from this land to get a

all idle class. Funny, ch? He did not come here to e in that, foolish as n Anarchist is not necesver in assassinations. is essentially a as he does not believe remains locked up ad, New York, on coministrative officers

we are days of glorious op- of policemen barring the entrance. Are YOU doing your pected so long as the workers divide at the polls and permit a "free" country to be ruled by the capitalist

"Trades Unions must command and that the industrious mem-ic rearing their lives out try-line tearing their lives out try-line tearing distinctly and discreetly an entral and independent, in order ring their lives out try-fy the insatiable demands that when the occasion arises they can demand such legislation as will be necessary and beneficial to their cause." So reads a sentence of a dit for its labors in rais- report made by an Eastern Bakers' for the prosecution of the union. Ten to one, the eunning n Tarner, the English fellow who wrote that is one of those "no politics in the union" men who wizer, who is being perse-opinion's sake, at the that plutocratic creature, ree Cortelyou, who for alleged services in delivering the private secretary for labor vote. Progressive trade unions-Turner is one of find, however, that they get just as individualists known much consideration from the old and came to this party politicians in office, in the ganize for the Clerks' matter of legislation, as the others, or even more, for the old party, and even if he had, politician respects only what he fears, and he DOES fear the progressive trade union, for its leaders cannot be bought off.

Oh no, there's no such thing as a elass-struggle in modern society. Certainly not. Capitalism isn't try-Cortelyou, in violation of our American tradi-e Chicago Federation has and be convinced: "If I were a hicago Federation has and be convinced.

mg a petition also askmanufacturer I would sign a pledge
comething like this With mulice of mere opin- man who is a member of any labor has been appealed to voke class-hatred. Nor will I pertourt, with Tarner still forbidden even to hold I manufacture." So said a Chi
The same process of the people alone that the court, with Tarner still forbidden even to hold I manufacture. So said a Chi
The same process of the people alone that the capitalist system is an abomination of the total wealth! He showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth! He showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth! He showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the people alone that the capitalist system is an abomination of the total wealth! He showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth! The showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth. The working class is an abomination of the total wealth! The showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth! The showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth! The showed to the masses, It robs those who court, with Tarner still be union label on any article of the total wealth! The showed to the masses, It robs those who court with the union label on any article of the total wealth! The showed to the masses of the produce its wealth the showed to the masses of the produce its wealth the

with his counsel out of cago Preacher.
of the armed guards Who said the church was con-

just happens instead of being the effect of a well defined cause, there is something sadly wrong with your "think-box." Just read up in Socialism a little and see how different the thing will look to you.

President Eliot, he of the "scab s a hero" fame, says that there should be government control of labor unious and employers' organizations. As the employers are the government, this would mean that the employers' organization would be self ruled, while that of the workers would he ruled by the enemy. President Eliot is very smooth!

There is method in Parry's madness, just the same. He is president of a Manufacturers' fire insurance company at Indianapolis that sends out circular letters to concerns that have been drawn into alliance through his National Manufacturera' association and his Citizens' al-All's fish that comes to his net. Do, do, my huckleberry do!

The master of the Tanner Street Workhouse, Bermondsey, England, Mr. W. W. Parkinson, says that in England 12,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. experience of forty years, he says he has never witnessed such an inux of able b-o eidtemdnnoi -,w xw flux of able-bodied men into the

Now that Hanna is dead, Perry Heath has resigned as secretary of the Republican National Commitee, this action being taken, he says, because of the death of the chair-The country at large helieves Perry Heath to be a rascal and to be today rich because he carried his capitalism to the point of criminal theft. Few of the leading Rapublicans have the hardihood to defend him. Those who marvelled at his being retained on the national committee have it now at first hand that was Hanna who shielded him. He is paying Hanna back in pretty bad coin to thus throw an odium on than a year apart, in order to get the sacred name of the dead Republican leader.

No wonder the working class are round shouldered—they have to earry the capitalist class round on their backs!

When a man who otherwise scems to have common sense tells you that ocialism is all very well, but wants to know how you are going to bring it about, just tell him that if he keeps voting for men who do not want Socialism he will probably land in the poor house before it overtakes bim. When a people really the support of royalty in the fif-make up their mind to have a thing teenth century was a mere bagatelle. half the hattle is won.

Every family in this country ught to be splendidly housed, fed and dressed. Any system of society that fails to bring about such a re-sult for those who are industrious is a hopeless failure and ought to make way for a system that would serve the people. Judged by this standard the capitalist system hasn't a leg to stand on.

With the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few that is going on and getting worse in this country where do you expect to comet in? Your family tree that you feel so proud of will have some gnarled and stunted branches as the world goes on revolving. The time to wake up is now. Don't look around to see if the others are waking up, or as to whether it is respectable to change your politics. Don't be a cringing coward, whose awn children will have occasion to feel ashamed of him when Socialism has been established.

Touching on the impending city election in Milwaukee, the following figures of our party's growth will be ound illuminating:

1904 City election ...

The above figures are for the head of the ticket. Note that the last of the ticket. city and state elections were less

of the Socialists.

In spite of the marvelous increase in modern labor saving machinery the fact remains that it was way back in the fifteenth century that labor got the greatest benefit from its exertions. This is because now we have a most expensive capitalist class to support, compared to which

Did you ever see such a cold winter for hanging on! And the coal trust robbing us in good old capitalistic style, too! And do you remember how John Mitchell and Roosevelt settled the big coal strike in favor of the barons, when it might have been easily settled in favor of the people, by taking the mines-and would have been, in spite of the two of them, if the winter had been as cold as this one! Of course you do; you couldn't very well forget with coal at \$8 a ton this season in spite of its plentifulness. Some day the coal fields will belong to the people and they can keep warm in winter without going way in the hole—but it will not be so until capitalism has lost control of things in this great "land of the people."

Another preacher has waked up to the fact that capitalism mean torture, and failure to the great majorily of the people of this country. "The mere atruggle for existence has hecome woefully complicated," says the Rev. R. A. White, "business has taken on such complexities as to rob it of pleasure and threaten it with constant uncertainty. Everyone has a look of care." Our women are not rosy and contented looking. Our young men breed wrinkles early.

wrinkles early.

"The artificial complexity of life de stroys individuality. To keep up ap pearances, people wear clothes which they have not pald for and cannot afford they have not pald for and cannot afford. To march with the procession, people eat food for which they have not pai eat root for which they have a paid the grocer, live in houses with rent ir nrears, are forced into a style of life likely have no visible means of support ing. From the snars of small debt many a man seeks to escape by certain speculations and finally by certain pecul-ations."

declared in favor of Engene V. Debs for national candidate for president of the Societies.

(In Public Opinion.)

N THE PRESENT advanced state of our industrial development, arbitration, be it voluntary or compulsory, must in-evitably condemn itself. For twenty-eight years I have been an organizer of the working class, and my observation from their point of view compels this conclusion. I do not deny that in some instances arbitration has been the means of avoiding or

ending disputes between capital and labor, but I do deny that anything has ever been settled thereby, or that any permanent good has ever come therefrom. Where voluntary arbitration is possible it is unnecessary, and where compulsory arbitration is necessary it is impossible. The capitalist is a buyer of labor power, a commodity in the present industrial system, while the worker is a seller of that commodity. Between them there is an "irrepressible conflict," a class struggle, each day adding to its intensity, and bringing it into clearer view and bolder prominence. The antagonism between these two economic classes is a fixed and irrevocable fact in capitalist society, and is as certain to find expression in strikes, boycotts and violence as that the explosion ensues when fire and powder are brought into contact.

The modern capitalist must have the cheapest possible labor power to enable him to cope with his competitor. Upon the other hand the worker, obedient to the law of his development, demands an ever increasing share of what his labor produces, and here we have the pith and core of the "war between labor and capital;" and while this active principle of economic antagonism remains peace will be impossible and all arbitration will prove fruitless. Then, again, the capitalist owning mill or factory or mine insists that he has a right to operate it as he may see fit, or as his interests may determine, and he will brook no form of arbitration or interference. If the right of private capital be conceded he is absolutely right in his contention, and compulsory arbiration would be not only an impertinent intrusion but downright con-

In these brief lines I can not undertake to go into the matter fully, but I may say in closing that if the interests of capitalists and workers could be permanently harmonized in the present system, the industrial and social world would begin the retreat to barbarism. of the class antagonism, of which atrikes are but the symptoms, a new industrial system will spring, and for the pangs society is made suffer during the period of travail a new civilization will bless the

FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN.

Sometime ago, the Social Democratic Herald being in possession of approximately 5,000 names of ex-readers, members of trade unions and sympathizers residing in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, conceived the idea of sending The Herald ten weeks each to these names and addresses. It was a huge task—an expense The Herald could scarcely stand. And so it was decided, that rather than let such good proselyting material lie neglected that we would appeal to the loyalty and the desire of our readers to see converts made to Socialiam, and to ask them to help in this now most important work. So the Special Wisconsin Fund was started, and the facts about the special onslaught on Socialism in Wisconsin planned by the Republican national committee were given. We need not repeat them, it is enough to state that \$40,000 was set aside for the work of breaking down Socialism in its strongholds by the Republican committee.

So far about \$75 has been sent in for this fund. We need \$500 to earry out the plan fully-and it certainly should be carried out fully when you consider the full extent of the special capitalistic influences that will have to be met by the Socialists in Wisconsin. The local elections in Wisconsin take place April 5. We heg of you to help this fund along as far as possible hefore that date. After that date the Wisconsin battle will go on, too, for the enemy will have to be met in the fall elections also. The Herald's contribution to the fund is the placing of the charge for the subscriptions down to a figure at which we must furnish the paper at less that cost. The benefit will be a benefit for our cause. Socialists do your duty!

As fast as the funds grow the money will be applied on these sub-As fast as the funds grow the money will be applied on these subscriptions, and has been so applied right along. Seven hundred are already reading about Socialism. Do your dury. It will help at a critical moment. For everyone sending in \$1 or more, we will present a copy of John t'ollins' book, "The Truth About Socialism." If you have mislaid the coin eard we sent you, fill out the following blank:

For the Special Wisconsin Fund, I hereby enclose the sum of which I wish used to help shell the enemy's dupes for

a ten weeks' literature skirmish. Address

| | | - |
|-------|---|--|
| 68.70 | L Baker | .10 |
| .25 | H. A. Buck | .15 |
| 1.00 | W. C. Porter | .25 |
| .25 | J. A. Williams | .25 |
| 1.00 | J. J. Dobbins | .25 |
| 1.00 | at. Lynch | .65 |
| .20 | A. Nelson | .03 |
| .10 | Rich. Kranches | .10 |
| 1.50 | R. Thiede | .10 |
| .25 | P. Winnget | .10 |
| .50 | F. Giebel | .15 |
| | | .25 |
| | P. Larsen | .25 |
| | P. Frèderiksen | .50 |
| .50 | J. J. Stoll | .25 |
| .50 | J. Geis | 1.00 |
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| | 68.70 .23 1.00 .25 1.00 1.00 .20 .10 1.50 .25 .50 1.00 .25 .50 | 50 P. Larsen 25 P. Frèderiksen 50 J. J. Stoll J. Geis |

How does society reward the orker under the capitalist system? big on the political field, the two with automobiles, private yachts, vote for that kind of a system?

The politicians in Baltimore some time before the fire insisted that there was so much prosperity that there were two jobs for every man who wanted work. The Rev. J. C. Hogan, to see if this was really true. spent a week or two looking for work and found that there wasn't a stray job to let high or low anywhere. He might have known it.

A new rival gas company to the established monopoly in Milwaukee, in order to get a franchise, promised that it would not sell out to the old company, and the newspapers flash-though any power on earth could prevent the stockholders of the old company huying stock from the shareholders in the new! The law is only a policeman when poor peo-ple are concerned.

With poverty. How does it reward eapitalist parties drop their masks the foxy non-worker? With a palace and their pretended hatred for each and their pretended hatred for each on the floest avenue and a life filled other and join hands to save capitalism from the people. Capitalism's country Summer villas and trips to old game was to divide the voting of population from consumption Europe. By the way, didn't you strength of the working class hetween its two wings, the Republican and the Democratic parties, so as to keep the workers from injuring it politically. But when the workers cut loose from the old parties and stand on their own ground, capitalists loose no time in getting their two political wings together. In a letter from the comrades in Battle Creek, Mich., we learn that these tactics have been employed at that city, the same as was done in the Massachusetts elections and at other points. But in spite of it the Socialist vote at Battle Creek 7 ubled! And so it will be at other points, for it is an eye-opener to the people whe have been led to think that the two old parties were really political enemies.

When the working class looms up

The Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, Milwankee, has subscribed to The Herald for each member for tax

HOW THE WORKERS ARE ROBBED OF WEALTH AND HEALTH!

"We can only judge the future by the past"-PATRICK HENRY.

"When Egypt went down, two per cent of her population owned 97 per cent of her wealth. The people were starved to death. When Persia went down, one per cent of her population owned the county. When Babylon went down, two per cent of her population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the known world."-ARENA.

eratic Herald incidentally stated that one percent of the people of this country owned over half the wealth and that therefore ninety-like percent of the people of this country owned over half the wealth and that therefore ninety-like percent of the half or or estimates of the halfings of fluenced by the germania position. paper in Massachusetts, edited by a hireling of capitalism, whose present record is becoming as malodorous as was his former one when a servant of Unele Sam in the post office department, boldly proclaimed our figures to be wild and contrary to fact. It is the least of our cares what the Massachusetts scribe thinks of The Herald or its statecreatures wail at us, the more likelihood of our being right—but the subject is deducted the percentage of deaths for ments-the more such not as yet been digested by the about the same date, tables of wealth total wealth of the country. That greater, as claimed, then the claim the middle class families, making that one per cent in this country the wealth. That the poor class servative, especially as these tables families, making np 38.1 per cent, were all made up years ago, and that the very poor class, making up been accelerated and the trusts have to repeal portions of something like this With malice 50 per cent, own practically no tion law so as to take toward none and with charity for all, wealth at all. Sometime after the warrants in time of cluding the question of wages and George K. Holmes, U. S. Census her portions as author-rierence with the per-af any person, citizen ter of husiness prudence, hire no showed that 9 per cent of the people go this petition has organization, nor any man who owned over 71 per cent of the total leading judges, at- wears any button or other emblem wealth, and that the poor, or workwealth, and that the poor, or working class, making up 52 per cent of of one per cent (the millionaire class) owned twenty per cent of the

nine percent owned less than half, ed on estimates of the holdings of fluenced by the economic position hence this country was filled with the very wealthy and on assessors' of the parents. In a mortality table people who had made a failure of returns for the other classes. As a prepared in England in 1892, it was life under the capitalist system. A result of his investigations, he said: shown that a carpenter was twice as The facts conclusively demonstrate healthy as a lead worker. copper that the wealthiest class in the worker, cutter or file maker. United States is rastly richer than the statistics of two English cities, the wealthiest class in Great Brit- in Staffordshire, one of them peoain." the nobility of England seek for people and the other by non-workers.

American heiresses seems to bear showed that the death rate among this out. As to the distribution of children was as 210 to 168. Out wealth in England. Eltweed Pomer- door employments are more healthoy some years ago took the returns of deaths in the Stateman's Year are particularly injurious. our penng right—but the subject is given in Farr's Vital Statistics of for bankers was 4.7. whereas the into it at a little more length. The those under 25 years, deducted 51 death rate for all forms of employfigures of the Twelfth eensus have per cent, the number of women in ment taken collectively was 15.0. England as compared with men, and The present death rate among flour statisticians, but from the census of then took the Report of the Com-null employes is 26.6. For sailors statisticians, but from the census of 1890 and from additional sources at missioners of Inland Revenue, which it is 27.7. About the same date, tables of wealth gave the number of people dying. A measing specific control of the cont distribution in this country were estates divided into thirteen classes. A measure of the relative neathclaim that the great preponderating and thus made up a table of proper to consumption. This disease, well bulk of the wealth of this great ty holdings. It showed that 1.7 per called the White Plagne, is a very cent of the people" is owned by a consumption. The death rate for consumption. This disease, well the wealth of the wealth of the people of the wealth. mere one per cent of the people. A per cent of the wealth. So that we inasmuch as it is not due wholly to table much used by professors of see that in England, the classic home breathing irritating dust or vitiated sociology at the Chicago University shows that the rich class, made up same results that we have relatively the first be preceded by an unhealthful of 1 per cent of the families of the country, owns 54.8 per cent of the holdings in this country are vastly and in the average death rate from the middle class families, making that one per cent in this country 10.9 per cent, own 32.2 per cent of own over half the wealth, is conown 13 per cent of the wealth, and since that time concentration has been milking the people of their product and holdings at a constantly increasing rate. The contempla-tion of these figures alone ought to wake np the slowest man to the ne cessity of changing the capitalist system and inaugurating one scientifically based on the just returns to

labor for its industry. But it is not in this direct rob bery of the people alone that the capitalist system is an abomination The working class is an unhealthy class, even in spite of the

Some time ago The Social-Demo-jed that 1.4 per cent of the people a great army of ill-health. They and the avidity with which pled almost entirely by working A glance at the census statistics

A measure of the relative health- W

following death rates per 100,000

| for various trad | es become | signi |
|------------------|-----------|-------|
| ficant: | | |
| Bankers | | 92. |
| Tobacco and eigh | ar makers | 476. |
| Agricultural and | | |
| Farmers and far | | |
| Printers and typ | esetters | 435. |
| Laborers | | |
| Female servants | | |
| Cabinet makers | | |
| Painters | | |
| Barbers | | 334. |
| Servants | | |
| Collectors and a | gents | 131. |
| Bookkeepers and | clerks | 398. |
| Preachers | | 123. |
| Lawyers | | 139. |
| Policemen | | 136. |

working class wouldn't go to church when the speaker like found a cordon when the speaker like found a cordon who ever heard a minister complete found a cordon who ever heard a minister complete found a cordon who ever heard a minister complete found a cordon who ever heard a minister complete found a cordon who ever heard a minister complete found a cordon who ever heard a minister complete for investigations into wealth distribution, in the Forum (1889) went still further and claim-

Sailors and fishermen

THE CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM. -- The Ownership of Property.

though the Devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other at leventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the con-ed improvements the: have been made upon him." — Swift.

I. LIARS CLASSIFIED AND DISCUSSED.



IARS are various. Some men lie for the sheer joy of lying. Such men seldom if ever tell the truth to stick to a lie once told is regarded by such men as a virtue. Liars like these may be classified as harmless liars. Nobody expects them to tell the

truth and therefore nobody is ever deceived.

Then, there is another class of liars that never tell the Then, there is another class of liars that never tell the truth when they can help it—yet they tell the truth frequently. On the heels of every lie comes the confession—not told in a spirit of repentance, but told from sheer force of necessity; told because lying on a colossal scale is so far heyond the powers of human intellect to do perfectly that the truth persistently forces its way forward, eatches them off their-guard and proclaims itself. Such men may be classified as clumsy liars. But they are also very dangerous liars. They are the most dangerous of all liars, because many hear their lies and few hear their unconscious confessions. In other words, Truth is still traveling by stage coach, while Falsehood always takes the Continental Limited over the shortest route.

It is the last class of liars and their unconscious confessions

It is the last class of liars and their unconscious confessions that will be considered here. They will be considered, because, as has been said, they are the most dangerons liars. And of as has been said, they are the most dangerons liars. And of all the dangerous liars that infest the earth, the political liars are the worst, because they deprive millions of American citizens of the ability to east inhelligent ballots. The ballot being the hasis upon which rests our weal or woe, if naturally follows that to east a ballot in ignorance is to lose most of the advantages of citizenship. To lose the advantages of citizenship, means the loss of the right to protect one's own, since in all ages there has been a class that was anxious to live in Inxury from the labor of others and this class has invariably sought to accomplish its ends by gaining control of the powers of the source o to accomplish its ends by gaining control of the powers of

But to come down to our own liars-our American political liars. Our homo-grown political liars are, for the most part, aubdivided into two divisions: Republican and Democratic.

The Democratic liar goes forth in every campaign to tell his good friends, the common people, that if they will only vote his tieket, they will again come into their own; that Poverty will fly out through the broken window pane and that Plenty will amble through the open door and take up his permanent

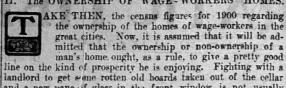
abode beside them at the open fire-place.

The Republican liar has for several years been able to change the form of his lie a little. The Republican liar says: "Your great wisdom has already enabled you to see the superior advantages of voting the Republican ticket. Therefore, I do not, like my Democratic brother, promise you prosperity at some time in the future. I come to tell you that you have got prosperity now and that all you have to do to keep it is to "stand pat," to 'let well enough alone'; in short to keep on voting for the Grand Old Party that has made you the most presperous people on earth."

people on earth."

So there are the two colossal American lies of the last half century—the lies that have been told and re-told so many times that most of the population believe they are true. Yet the very liars that told these lies have also confessed that they were liars and given figures to prove that their first statements were untrue. It is these figures with which we purpose to deal in these articles; and as the figures are taken from the Census reports of the United States government, it can hardly be said that they are open to suspicion. They simply confute the the political liars who would not tell the truth about any political subject if they knew it, but who sometimes do so because they do not know it.

II. The OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-WORKERS' HOMES.



and a new pane of glass in the front window is not usually regarded as a pleasure; and for these and other reasons, work ngmen who are able to do so, invariably own their own homes

What, then, do the census figures for 1900 tell us about the wnership of wage-workers' homes? Do the figures indicate that there is, or has been at any time, "great prosperity" for the wage-worker? . Do they indicate that he ought to "stand pat" "let well enough alone"? Be your own judge. Here are the figures:

In Greater New York, where the voters in 1903 gave a Democratic candidate for mayor a majority of 60,000, there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the iamilies who live in them.

Philadelphia, variously known as the "City of Brotherly Love" and the "City of Homes," contributed heavily, in 1903, to a 200,000 majority for the Republican state ticket. Philadelphia has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent of which are not owned by their occupants. In other words, they are rented or mortgaged—the great majority of them mortgaged. There is no reason for considering a mortgaged home, which may be and frequently is gobbled by the mortgagee, as "owned," notwith-standing the fact that the eager statisticians of the "prosperity"

mayor out there and the wage-workers like him so well that they re-elected him in 1903 by a large majority. San Francisco has 67,592 homes, 85 per cent of which are not owned by those who

Thus it appears that whether one live in Greater New York under Democratic rule, in Philadelphia under Republican rule, or in San Francisco under the administration of a union labor nayor, the chances are about 90 to 10 that he will not be able to save enough even in years of "great prosperity" to own his

"Stand pat," did some gentleman say? Why certainly, if that sort of thing is pleasing. Plenty more of it can be had where what we have came from, and the beauty of it is that the inexhaustability of the supply is insured by the fact that both of the old parties deliver the same kind of goods.

But this is not all of this particular "confession" of capitalism. All of the great cities have been struck by the same tidd wave of processity; and this is how the wave allows.

same tidal wave of prosperity; and this is how the wage-workers in some of the more important communities find themselvescoording to the census reports for 1900:

| Percentage not | | |
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From which it appears that more than half of the families in the United States have not the slightest claim to the owner-ship of their homes while a constantly increasing number of

parties? We have been having Democratic or Republican rule now for more than half a century and both parties have always promised the wage-workers prosperity. The wage-workers have tried both parties. Satisfied with results?. Remarkable! Such all-around content was equalled only on the occasion of the death of Jones. "Jones is dead?" asked Mrs. Smith of Mrs. Brown, "What complaint?" "No complaint, everybody satisfied."

There is only one point that here."

steadiness of the tides, though it is all flood and no est via this tenantry tide. In the whole country, as has been shown that the precentage of farms operated by tenants figures for all the states and territorics:

States and

Percentage of farms operated by tenant territories.

Alabama

Arizona.

There is only one point that has not been touched in this discussion of the ownership of wage-workers' homes. Ah, thank you, you were sure to guess it if you were a good Republican or a good Democrat. "Most of us don't own our homes yet, but we are a lot better off than we were years ago and we are buying homes rapidly." We had expected something of that sort and therefore took the trouble to look it up in the census reports, where we learned the interesting fact that it is not so. The percentage of families that owned their own homes decreased from 34.4 in 1890 to 31.8 in 1900, while the percentage of mortgaged homes increased in the same time from 13.4 to 14.7 and the number of rented homes from 52.2 to 53.5.

III. THE OWNERSHIP OF FARMS.



O MUCH for the American wage-worker. Now let's see what is being done to the American farmer.
The farmer knows he has been a favored child of fortune these last few years. He knows it because the politicians have told him so. His pocket book and his bank account may not tell him so, but if the money is not in one or the other pocket of these places, it is surely his

own fault. For do not the census reports of 1900 tell him that the 5,737,372 farms in the United States increased in value from 1880 to 1900 from \$10,197,096,776 to \$16,614,647,491, or 64 per cent? And did not the value of his live stock products increase during the same time from \$1.576.881,707 to \$3,075,477,703, or 95 per cent? Of course they did, because the census bureau says so, and the census bureau not only knows the facts,

but tells them-perhaps too freely at times. Therefore, it might reasonably be expected that the census reports would show that the farmer owns the land he tills, or is paying for it very rapidly. But in that respect, the eensus reports are again disappointing. They do not show anything of the kind. On the contrary, they show that the American farmer is slowly sinking from hopeless debt to absolute non-ownership of the land, as surely as the quicksand's victim is negulfied in the mire into which he are quicksand's victim is engulfed in the mire into which he goes more deeply with every struggle to get loose.

In 1880, the American farmer owned 74.5 per cent of the land he tilled. In 1890, he owned but 71.6 per cent, while in the following ten years, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan and the rest of the "captains of industry" got in their work upon him to such an extent that the census of 1900 found him with only 64.7 per cent of his land his own. 64.7 per cent of his land his own.
In other words, while the value of the farmer's land and

his live stock increased 159 per cent in the 30 years ending in 1900, 9.9 per cent of the land that he absolutely owned in 1880, was owned by the landlord class in 1900. These figures eer-

Ownership of Property.

The figures for the whole country are no more encouraging for those who have not been deceived by the "prosperity" sham. In "900, there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent owned the rown homes. Of the remaining 68.2 per cent, 53.5 per cent rented their homes outright and 14.7 per cent had the slight hold of the roofs over their head that one is able to retain with a mortgage attached.

From which it appears that more than half of the families friends vote and his land will slip through his hands as not friends vote and his land will slip through his hands as not brush after the train has been robbed. brush after the train has been robbed.

For farm tenantry is increasing with all the irresimble steadiness of the tides, though it is all flood and no ebb via

| territories | 1880 | 1890 | . 1904 |
|--|-------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Alabama | 46.8 | .48.6 | ACTION CHICAGO COMMISSION |
| Arizona | | 4 1 | -1000 TO MARKET SHE |
| Arkansas | 1301-01-0-0 | 322.1 | CONTROL STATE |
| California | 19.8 | 17.8 | 154 |
| Colorado | 13 | 11.0 | 201 |
| Connecticut | 10.9 | 11.0. | ******22.6 |
| Delaware | 10.2 | 11.0. | |
| District of Columbia | 42.4., | .40.9. | |
| | 38.2 | .00.7. | |
| | 30.9 | .23.6, | 263 |
| Georgia | 44.9 | .53.5; | |
| Idaha | 1.6 | . 4.6 | PASTICIONE DE |
| Illinois | 21.4 | .24 | ADVENTURED WHAT |
| Indiana | 23.7 | .25.4 | |
| lowa | 23.8 | .281 | |
| Kansas | 16.3 | .28.2 | |
| Kentucky | 26.4 | . 24.9 | NO RANGE IN SEC. |
| Louisiana | 35.2 | .44.4 | 20 |
| Maine | 4.3 | . 5.4. | 100 |
| Maryland | 31 | .31 | |
| Massachusetts | 8.2 | . 9.3 | 90.5 |
| Miehigan | 10 | 14 | 2.5 |
| Minnesota | 9.2 | 190 | Lab |
| Mississippi | 43.8 | 50 8 | |
| Missouri | 27.3 | 96 9 | |
| Montana | 5.3 | 1.0 | |
| Nebraska | 18 | 94 % | 36.9 |
| Nevada | 9.7 | N E | 97 |
| New Hampshire | 8.1 | . 1.0. | |
| New Jersey | 0.1 | . 0 . | 13 |
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| New Mexico | 8.1 | . 4.0. | 94 |
| New York | 16.5 | .20.2. | 23.3 |
| North Carolina | 33.5 | .34.1, | |
| North Dakota | *3.9 | . 6.9, | · · · · · · · · 83 |
| Ohio | 19.3 | .8.9. | 273 |
| Oklahoma | | . 0.7. | 21 |
| Oregon | 14.1 | .12.5. | 17.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 21.2 | .23.3. | 26 |
| Rhode Island | 19.9 | .18.7. | 20.1 |
| South Carolina | 50.3 | | |
| South Dakota | *3.9 | .13.3. | 21.8 |
| Tennessee | 34.5 | | |
| Texas | 37.6 | .41.9. | 49.7 |
| Utah | 4.6 | . 5.2. | 8.8 |
| Vermont | 13.4 | .14.6. | 143 |
| Virginia | 29.5 | ,26.9. | 30. |
| Washington | 7.2 | . 8.5. | 14.1 |
| West Virginia | 19.1 | .17.8. | 218 |
| Wisconsin | 9.1 | .11.4. | 193 |
| Wyoming | 2.8 | | |
| 24. THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF T | | | |
| * The figures given for the | Dakotas for | 1880, | Mulch were |

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What We Social-Democrats Are After. (Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention et Indianapolis, Ind., July 37, 1901.)

July 37, 1907.)

The Socialist porty, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire name.

people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership one hies the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

ship enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workera dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of tivelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two heetile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the pross, the pulpit and the schools, and ecables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our ontire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, ware are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socislism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wageworkers. And the active force in hringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not at and for the complete overthrow of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle sgatest the collective powers of capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle sgatest the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the profestatiat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

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As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopoties, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

a. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the ahare of the worker in the product of labor.

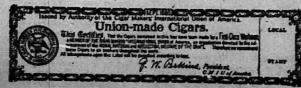
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their

labor.
5. The education of all children up to the ege of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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e of this discusthat Socialnts to the voters of States no dream-realization—but a pl -but a plain sal, whose adoption is nd whose results can be d stated with mathemati-y. And the programme and itself to the voters try in any other way. itical teacher of our Godkin, the late editor

-has well said : le any reformer to win over to his way of state of things ng about must commend is contemporaries as cap-alisation."

it is not enough for the rat to show the workthat the latter is not get-der existing conditions, his due share of what his labor s; he knows that already, as as he knows that two and He must be made facts and figures, that this be cured, and that he and voters have the power to cure, with their ballots, ws fully well what he wants; the is waiting for is for ne to show him how to get it. and that showing can be made in y only; that is, by pointing him, in detail and with the how what is now squeezed of him, under the present inem, can by the new trial system, can by the ded for himself and his

underlying principle of So-moracy is, that where any rial agency or apparatus has, my cause, become capable of used for the oppression of the e, then the people, through shall take possession of such oy or apparatus, and operate it be common good, and for the mi benefit of all.

In any view that can be taken, the alread system of the country is ought so to take over. Every in the country is absolutely nt upon the service by rail the necessities of lining, prorol this vast agency may levy e; they disburse a revenue so men, and play for stakes so government privileges, have the means and the to corrupt congress and risistures to such a degree as aka good government impos-

But the blame for all that has e in his respect, must not id upon the men who have probd by lt. When one considers unities which the foolishour voters has given to these a, it must in fairness he admitted se latter can, almost with make the same excuse for luct which Warren Hastings ed when he returned to Engplunder of India declared that, considerwas that he had taken so

h paper. D. Why I Am a So-

de Beclatiam in America at. Life of Frederick

and the Intellectuals 1.00 Ind and the Intellectuals 1.05 Ind Intellectuals 1.05 Ind Intellectuals 1.00 Ind Intellectuals 1.00 Ind Intellectuals 1.00 Ind Intellectuals 1.00 Ind Intellectual Ind Intellectual Intell

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200,000 miles, and has a value, as about the equivalent of one month's by become available for legitimate claimed, of \$40,000 a mile, making pay to the income of the head of its total value \$\$8,000,000,000. It probably earns net for those now operating it about \$500,000,000 per year. The government of the United operating it about \$500,000,000 States admittedly has the power, possessed by all sovereigns where and always, to build operate public highways, including of course railroads. The first quesion then to be determined whether the government should build new railroads or take over the existing lines, paying fair compen-sation to those from whose hands the operation of them is taken Obviously the latter conrse should he followed, because duplicating the roada would be an enormous waste of the national resources, and would entail an enormous and unnecessary loss upon the persons owning the franchises under which the existing

lines are operated.

The purchase of the right of these persons then, would involve an out-lay of not to exceed \$8,000,000,000 The value of the entire property of the country is not less than \$80,000,-000,000. Let the congress lay a tax of one per cent upon this and the result would be a revenue of \$800,-000,000 in each year, which would suffice in about 8 years for the entire purchase, and at the end of that period the government—the people of the United States—would own the whole system. This would involve the taking over of not less than one tenth of the whole in each year of the 8 years. In the meantime it would be simple justice to those operating the roads not yet taken, for the government lines to maintain the existing rates. If this were done the government would have a net income of, say, \$50,000,-000 a year, from each one tenth of the whole as fast as it was taken over, which sums could be used in paying for further mileage so that the operation would work out as

The gove nment would pay for the mileage taken over the first year \$800,000,000, which would be raised entirely by taxation. The second year it would pay for \$800,000,000 worth of roads by taxation, and for \$50,000,000 worth by the net earnings of the one tenth of the whole taken over the year before. And so on in the like manner, so that at the end of about 8 years the entire system would be paid for and owned ebsolutely by the whole people.

As soon as this point is reached the rates for transportation should be put down until the railroads of the country would be operated—as the postoffice now is-at, or about cost, so that this most essential service of public transportation would then be furnished to the people and by the people at actual cost, and the now existing opportunities for living upon the people through the income nf investments in railroad securities would be absolutely swept out of existence.

Among the important results of this change would be: First. The sum of \$500,000.000

per year which is now taken from the people of the country by the railroads as a part of their charges, and which constitutes the net earnings and are the profits of those who hold the stocks and bonds of the roads would no longer be taken out of the pockets of the people at all, States is approximately that much more in each year to

Simons, A. M. The American of Art of The Committee of the Committ

Vail. Charles H. The Bocialist Move-

means over \$6 for each individual, stock exchanges now transacted in or \$30 for the average family of five persons. And as the average wages of the heads of families who work with their hands among us, does not much, if any, exceed \$30 a mouth, -this change would in effect add

each workingman's family.
Second. The congress and the legislatures would be freed forever from part of the powerful inducements to corruption, which have been held out to them in the past by the promoters and operators of raillation as the "Railroad Infinence the public business.

the country not being operated for shall be a president and a majority profit, but,—like the post office,— of the congress elected pledged for the benefit of the whole people forthwith to bring it about in order tions among shippers and localities would cease. The large shipper would have no advantage given him over the small shipper, nor would the largest city have any advantage

over the smallest village.

Fourth. The 900,000 workers engaged in operating the railroads would no longer be the employes of men who are paid large salaries for their capseity to get as much profit as possible ont of the roads and the workers upon them, for the benefit of the owners, and would become the employes of the government, that is of themselves and their fellow citizens,—and have their pay and hours fixed by a congress chosen by the whole people. It needs no argument to show that their hours would be shortened, their pay in-creased, and their general condition mbetantially improved.

And here one point should be emphasized. The railway service is ust about as dangerous to life and limb as military service in actual war; for the maiming and killing, as matters now are, redress must be gotten in the courts, whereas experience shows, about one half the indemnity has to be paid over for the legal expenses of getting the judgment. With government ownership, a permanent commission could fix the compensation in such cases without expense to the person en-titled to it, and it could be paid in the form of a sort of pension, so that the beneficiary would not be exposed to the hazard of being cheated out of it, or be able to squander it.

those securities would be goue forever, and the enormous sums money which are now kept tied up in the city banks for the use of in the city banks for the speculators in these gambling operations would be released, and there-

country.

For the foregoing splendid gains for the people it needs only that the country shall raise a one per cent tax for about 8 years upon all the property in the country. To so moderate a tax no reasonable objecroads, and the powerful organiza-tion known in all our halls of legis-as soon as the working majority of as soon as the working majority of the voters, who work with their would no longer interfere with the hands in this country, can be made honest and efficient transaction of to see how they can thus help themselves with their votes, it The railroad system of their first care to see to it that there of the congress elected pledged uniformly and alike, all discriminathat those magnificent highways of tions among shippers and localities our land—its railroads—shall become forever wholly the highways of

the people.

Horace B. Malmsley, A. B.

(Michigan) and Member of the Wisconsin Bar.

* The Herald dissents from this esti-mate of Mr. Godkin. Ed: Herald.

Minnesota Convention.

The etate coventian af the Socialist party apened Feb. 21, in Minnesoplis. F. A. Heilman was elected chairman for the day. Fred. Miller, secretary, and S. N. Ruhin as assistant secretary. The first day was spent in seating delegates, hearing reports on the progress of the state locals fram the delegates, and on adapting committee reparts. Sixty delegates were present.

M. N. Rogrs, the best-natured Sociallst in Minnespolis, was chosen to wield

M. N. Rogrs, the best-natured Social-lst in Minneapolis, was chosen to wield the gavel for the second day af the con

vention. J. E. Naab was elected state secretary.

Delegates chosen to national conven-tian: S. M. Holman, M. A. Bratland, J. E. Nash, Thomas Lucas, A. N. Gilbert-san, N. Kleie and G. B. Leonard. Alter-

san, N. Klele aed G. B. Leonard. Alternates: P. H. Zender, Ed. Boaky, Dr.? Hirshfield, E. D. Crass, E. B. Ford, F. G. Bawer and E. L. Andersan.
The following state ticket was uamed: Governar—J. E. Nash, Minneapolis. Lieut-Gov.—O. E. Loftus, Shelly. State Sec.—J. F. Carlson, St. Paul. Treas.—C. E. Keith, Mankato. R. R. Commissiaser-C. C. Talbott,

or the excellent wark they have dase throughout the state.

THE REAL RUSSIA AND THE REAL JAPAN.

tions against the government are occurring among the Russian soldiers. In Tschakotauri, 80 recruits marched through the city with a red flag and sang the Marseillaise. A similar where the people shouted with the czsr! Down with despot-ism and militarism!" The authorities were much alarmed at the re volutionary spirit revealed in Ba-tum, where the recruits gather from various Caucasian districts. More than 2,000 recruits marched in procession following a red flag with the inscription "Down with militarism! Down with despotism! Louglive the Republic!"

Many students have been arrested

in Kiew. It is reported from that city that the so-called "Holy Lea-gues," which Minister of the Interior von Plehve and the Minister of Education founded, with the hope of opposing Socialist and revolutionary propagands among the students are failures. Socialist students entered the "Holy Lesgues" and advocated Socialism. In the past year the revolutionary spirit prevailing in the universities has invaded the technical institutes and the higher classes of colleges, and outside these academic circles, So cialist propaganda makes uuusual progress in nearly all industrial classes. The fact that every year from 25,000 to 30,000 highly edueated young persons filled strong indignation at present conlitions go from the universities and colleges into ell circles of Russian ociety gives reason for serious consideration on the part of the aristo cracy and legislators of Russia.

A Russian general recently said an English newspaper correspondent: "God protect us if we become involved in a long and unfortunate war with Japan! We should have to fight an internal revolt at the same time."

A Russian Socialist periodical, 'Oswobozdenie," has recently pubished a private circular from the Governor General of Irkutsk sddressed to the governors. In this edict a complaint is made that political prisoners often escape from Siberia for lack of careful lance. The exiles mingle with the Minneapolls.
Attorney-General—G. W. Downing,
Fergus Falls.
The cenvention extended a vote of
thanks to Comrades Kleis and Holman
and report adily. The houses of the exiles must be searched by the police CICERO C. TALBOTT, Chairman of Press Committee. respondence must be inspected. This

The tyrannical action of the Rus sian government in dissolving the cal students' convention in St. Petersburg, has caused much excitement. At the beginning of their third convention, the technical studthe 300 members were two who bad are heroically struggling against taken part in the Jewish massacre czarism, are their brothers. in Kishineff; a section voted not to two persons were present. This de cision, with a criticism of events in

resulted in the establishment of a national Socialist Convention in special organ. The gains made by Amsterdam. the Moscow book compositors incite those of other cities to emulation, sre often worked eruelly long hours The new paper has the purpose of for miserable wages. There are no uniting the various groups of book factory laws to check the greed of compositors and of systematically Japanese employers.

Homer Whiteside, NewAldany, Kas-Local Missoula, Mont. Leon Lebhlig, Fleminng, Kans.... Local Ada, Minn. Wm. Johnsan, Pullman, Ill. C. Minert, Toledo, O.

Tatal,\$2,788.02

The state convention of the Socialist party of Oregon has been called to meet on March 3, at Portland.

Feb. 14.

Dates are now arranged far James F. Carey after he closes in Colarado as fallows: Feb. 29, Mar. 1, Albuquerque, N. M.; 3, Wichita, Kans.; 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 6, Minneapolis, Minn.; 8, Austin, Minn.; 9, Rock Island, Ill.; 10, Peoria, 11, Jacksonville; 12, St. Louis, Mo.; 13, Stauntan, Ill. tauntan, Ili. Franklin and Merion Wentwarth will

Unusually and actious demonstra- shows that Socialism is progressing studying the conditions of that ons against the government are oc- in Siberia. the new paper to be published hy a

secret press.

The Japanese Socialists are trying to oppose the evils of indaming the people to war. The Socialists of Tokio, on Oct. 15th, held a meetents voted to send Leo Tolstoy and ing of protest against the National-Korolenko telegrams expressive of ists' war agitation, in which Comadmiration. The despatches were rade Abe showed the Japanese workwith loud applause. Among ers that the Russian workers, who

The Japanese government is takcontinue the convention while those ing severe measures to hinder the progres sof Socialism. Comrade S. Katayama, editor of "The Social-Kishineff, angered the authorities, ist," was prosecuted in Tokio for and the convention was dissolved by the government. The Moscow book compositors' police as contrary to peace and pubstrike of last August brought the lic order. Comrade Katayama sailworkers of that trade into closer re- ed for this country last month. After lations throughout Russia, and has a visit here he will attend the Inter-

The children of the poor in Japan

Total ta noon, Feb. 20, 1904....87.92 Previously reported2,700.10

on March 3, at Portland.

John W. Slaytan reports that his work in Colarado during the first ten days has been confined almost estirely to Denver among the unions. He held a good meeting at Colarado Springs on Park 14

Frankin and Menton wentwarth win return by way of Rochester, N. Y., far a meeting there on March 6, after the Massachusetts eegag_menta.

A. M. and May Waod Simans have been engaged for lectures at Cincinnati, Baltimare, Washington, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn on their way to Massa-chusetts.

and Brooklyn on their way to massa-chusetta. George D. Herron will speak in Mil-waukee on March 17, for the municipal campaign, and fill other eggagements at Cleveland, Akran and Toledo, Ohio, Omaha, Denver, and three of four other points during the Western trip. Georga H. Goebel will enter the field again in Delaware on March 0, and will offerwards make a trip through the

NAT'L HEADQUARTERS.—The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund aince last Wm. Mailly, Nat'l, Secy.

wisconsin.—A new local has been organized by Comrade Thompson in Algoma, with an enthusiastic and activa meeibership. One Interesting feature of several of our new branches is that they-contain women members. When the women wake up to the fact that Socialism is their best friend, Ihe movement will make repid progress.

Comrade Thompson reports excellent meetings at Kevannee and adds: "There seems to be a lively interest in this town. The comrades are rushing all arrangements to put up a ticket. We had a fine meeting here the first night and the last meeting was better than the WISCONSIN .- A new local has been

arrangements to put up a ticket. We had a fine meeting here the first night and the last meeting was better than the first. Hall filled end n splendid spirit. A certain tramp phrensiogist undertonk to make himself popular with the people by interrupting my lecture. The mayor of the viliage and the constable who were present unceramonlously put him out amid great applause.—I certainly appreciate the magnificent campaign yau are waging in Milwaukee and I shall take great pleasure in having a hand in the finishing days."

Any of our readers who know tha mames of Bohemian Socialists in any part of the state will do us a favor by sending them ta this office. A Bohemian arganizer is to visit Wisconsin, and organize Bohemian branches of the Social-Democratic party.

Democratic party.

Having just organized three hranches, Columbia County is ge

hranches, Columbia County is getting enthusiastic, and has arranged for three meetings for Rev. F. G. Strickland, as meetings for Rev. F. G. Strickland, as follows: Pardeeville, Christian Church, Feb. 29. Poynette, Jameson Hall, March I. Wyocces, Town Hall, March 2. Pardeeville is next in line for organization. Comrade Dunham writes: "We had a fine branch meeting at Pacific Wednesday evening, though a raging snow storm was on. We took in six new members, more to come soon. The old office-seckers are looking sorry about our apring election."

Frederick G. Strickland will speak Sunday, Feb. 28, nt National Hall; Thursday, March 3, at Odd Fellows Hall, Bay View; Friday, March 4, in Schmidt's Hall, Unlon and Bow sts., Milwaukee.

The Essex County, N. J., Socialist committee has ordered a bundle of 25 Heralds each week for on vear.









Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

At Reading, Pa., the Socialists in the election last week made a gain of 10 votes. Comrade Robert Saltiel, national

German organizer, will shortly tour Fredrich Krafft has written an-

other Socialist play, which is entitled: "Shoot to Kill." Mother Jones contributed \$500

out of her savings to help the miners' strike in Colorado. Has the American Labor Union Journal joined the fight of Hearst against the Los Angeles Times?

Our Polish contemporary, Rebotnik of Chicago, was burned out last Sunday, sustaining a considerable

E. Cline as delegates to the national Socialist convention.

for examination by government postmasters in Colorado during the present miners' strike, a fact that ought to show the union man where Socialism stands in the industrial WAT.

The Chelsea, Mass., Socialist elub meets at 441 Broadway, Chelsea, every Tuesday at 8 p. m. The room is open to the public and subscrip-tions to Socialist papers are taken by the secretary, Comrade A. B. Outram.

Comrade Ernest Untermann, now located at Chicago, writes the New York Worker that some allowance for personalities, temperaments and former philosophies of life must be considered in judging the Appeal to Reason management with respect to the charges made by Comrade

Comrade Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, put in a week of campaigning in Milwaukee last week, one of his largest meetings being under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, one of the most progressive trade union bodies in the country.

Comrade Benj. F. Wilson is now making the following dates under the auspices of the state committee of Arizona:

Chloride, Feb. 5, 6, 7; Kingman. 9, 10; Jerome, 13, 14, 15; Blanch-ard, 16; McGabe, 17, 18; Poland, 19; Walker, 20; Groom Creek, 21; Crown King, 22; Prescott, 24, 25, 26; Weaver, 28. Phoenix, March 1, 2, 3; Mesa, 4; Tuscon, 6, 7, 8; Globe, 10, 11, 12; Points in Graham Co., 13—21; Bisbee, 23, 24, 25; Douglas, 26, 27, 28; Palomas, 30;

On International Socialism.

The state of th

Siebret, E. E. Martin and Charles
E. Cline as delegates to the national
Socialist convention.

Socialist papers have been held
for examination by government

government

Socialist papers have been held
for examination by government

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for examination by government

Socialist papers have been held

Sociali GEORGE MAA. MILLER, Ph. D., Pro

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CUSTON TAILORS & SEL UNION LABEL

ACROSS THE HERRING POND In Niefern, Badeu, 21 Socialists and 12 Uational-liberals have been

elected to the common council. In Rietheim near Karlsruhe Baden, 5 Socialists and one opponent have been elected; the So cialists have thereby obtained the

majority in the common council. Sixty-two Socialists have been recently elected common councilmen in 34 towns of Wurtemberg; two ears ago 25 Socialists were to the common councils of 21 towns -Berlin Voerwaerts, Jan. 5th.

A successor to the late Franz Hofmann, a Socialist member of he German Parliament, was elected Jan. 6th in the 22d Saxon district. Comrade Adolf Hoffmanu with 16,-195 votes defeated Count Hoens-broech, a National liberal, who had

and a farinament. Saxony is represented by 23 deputies, all Socialists were lately elected to the common council of Sundand and the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council of Sundand not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the common council to which he summoned not like the council to which he summoned not like the council to the council to which he summoned not like the council to the council to which he summoned not like the council to which he summoned not like the council to which he summoned not like the council to which he council to which he summoned not like the council to which he council WHEN ORDERING SUITS

DEMAND THIS LABEL.

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H. W. Beromus, Busic. s Mana

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of th

consin State Federation of Labor

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.



What International Socialism Demands:

- Collective ownership of public ntillties and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
- Democratic management of such collective Industry.
- Reduction of the bours of labor and progressively increased Remn-
- State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for
- The Inauguration of public Industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment. 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
- 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

A Well Merited Rebuke for John Mitchell.

We take off our hats to the Illinois miners. They have the self respect that all wage workers ought to feel, and seem to have gotten over the John Mitchellphobia that made such sad spectacles of their people when the coal strike was "settled" in the

interests of Divine-right Baer. The Illinois miners were in session last week when Mitchell's official call for all miners to stop work a half hour when Hanna was being buried was received. The following despatch what they did with it:

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Illinois miners' convention today voted down a roposition to adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Hanna and to intract the various locals to stop work for half so hour, though the request or this action came from President Mitchell.

Richly Mitchell deserved this rebuke.

Intoxicated by the patronizing friendship of Mark Hanna, he became a pliable creature in the hands of the master politician of the plute brigade. And that he was used for their purposes, the praise of Mitchell by the capitalist press well shows.

"The labor leader whose acts are praised by the daily press will bear watching," said T. V. Powderly, when he was master workman of the Knights of Labor.

The Mitchell-Gompers flirtation with Hanna has been a shame and a scandal to the cause of organized labor in this country. They tried to make it appear that Hanna's interest in the labor movement was a -Hanna, who so successfully hugged labor to his eapitalistic bosom that he died possessed of eight millions of money rob-bed from the workers, many of whom died in the poor house or went down to suicides' graves.

Hanna was a capitalist vampire, if there ever was one. Before he became powerful as a shipbuilder and owner on the great lakes the Lake Scamen's union was one of the strongest organizations for the protection of the workers in the country. Whose hand but Hanna's protection of the workers in the country. Whose hand but Hanna's smashed that powerful organization. "No union man shall ever walk the deck of my boats," he declared, and bis actions showed he meant it. Hanna personally led the fight and it lasted from 1881 to 1883. The seamen finally went down before the blows of the wealth barons, and wages fell from \$2.00 to \$1.00 a day, and for late Fall work when the risk of life was greater, from \$4.50 to \$2.25. It was Hanna who discharged two men appointed by the foundrymen's union to wait on him request for an advance in his Globe Foundry! It was Hanna who discharged the members of a committee of his street car employes in Cleveland, who asked him for vestibules on the cars! And it was Mitchell's friend Hanna who deducted ten per cent from the wages of his miners as a security against their striking—and it was Hanna who eventualy confiscated the money so withheld (about \$7,000 of it!) when the men joined the strike in 1897. His corner on coal by storing two million tons on barges and then forcing a strike by reducing wages in the mines is still remembered, and the heirs ought to feel thankful for it, for it put a cool four million into the family wallet. And in 1897 during the big coal strike it was Hanna that was paying his miners 54 cents a ton—the lowest ever paid in the Monongahela district. Oh, yes, the miners onght to have stopped a half hour at their was never a while Hanna was heired by provided. own expense while Hanna was being buried!

Mitchell may be too stupid to see why Hanna embraced the Civic Federation scheme for gulling the workers, but others are not. Hanna was smart enough to see that the interests of his class of labor fleecers was menaced by the growing sense of injustice on the part of labor, by its revolts and by the appearance of the Socialist movement, and it was dollars in the pockets of his class if the workers could be hypnotized into thinking they were living on "full" dinner pails and that the main thing in life was "harmony" even if they had to live on capitalists' smiles instead of a more substantial recompense for their daylong drudgery.

That Hanna was a fraud in this as in all his other pretentions to goodness from a disinterested motive, is well shown by a little booklet that lies before us as we write. It is an official list of the members of Parry's National Association of Manufacturers. Now, as every newspaper reader knows, Hanna pretended to be an opponent of Parry. Hanna the fox did not approve of the tactics of Parry the bulldog. Parry, the open enemy of the wage workers, was denounced by Hanna, the pretended friend. But this little book, which we refer to, shows that M. A. Hannn & Co., iron ore merchants, of Cleveland, O., are members in good standing in Parry's labor-crushing organization. This will surprise some of our readers, for the little book is issued secretly. Nevertheless it exists and may be inspected at this office by any one wishing to verify our statement.

But Mitchell says that Hanna's death was a "distinct loss to the cause of industrial peace!" Now it is the nature of the capitalist to fleece. It is the way be gets his food. He is that kind of an animal.

The hawk does not devour chickens because it is filled with "pure che hawk does not devour enterens because it is inited with pure ensedness," but because chicken is its natural food. It has to live up to its nature or go out of business. We can imagine harmony as prevuiling among a yard full of barn fewl because the fowl are not by nature predatory or camibalistic. But we cannot imagine a normal nature predatory or camibalistic. condition of harmony in a barn yard in which a number of hawks are mingled with the chickens.

Capitalists can only exist by means of the exploiting of the workers. They do not get rich by productive labor, but by organizing and taking profits out of the labor of those who are obliged to exist by wage There can be no harmony of interests between the two. must be a so-called harmony that permits of mastership on the part of the capitalists—a mastership that presents its inevitable corollary of docility and surrender on the part of the workers. It means a docility on the part of labor that will only rivet its chains the firmer.

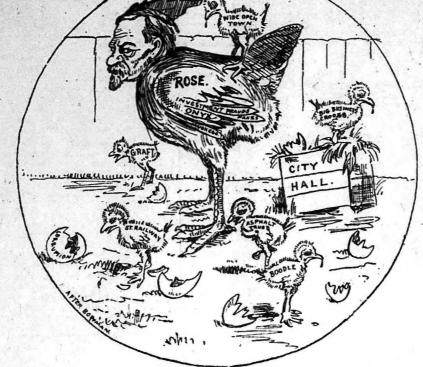
Discredited by organized labor, by torney, an office for which no elechis own craft, the shoemakers. F. G.

R. Gordon, the renegade, is still hugged to the bosom of Samuel Gompers, and is by him permitted to draw sustenance from the money contributed into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor by the hard working, honest union men of this country. According to the American Federation of Labor by the hard working, honest union men of this country. According to the American Federationist his portion of the swag last month was \$50, As a doer of dirty work for the Hanna-Gompers combine, Gordon probably earns what he gets.

Me must give the editor of the American Federationist his portion of the swag last month was \$50. As a door of dirty work for the Hanna-Gompers combine, Gordon probably earns what he gets.

The S. L. P. in Milwaukee, a mere remrant, exhibited its stupidity by holding a convention and including in its nominations for a city attacked a nomination for city attacked a nomination for city attacked. We imagine we see some progress in this and can be patient—or should we have him "incincted!"





Mayor Rose. - "What are you all staring at me for? Those ain't my chickens!

The Campaign for Social-Democracy in Milwaukee.

The Social-Democrats of Milwau- them the Turners and the Federated grand jury will double this number Saturday evening, at Lincoln hall, Sixth street, near Grand ave-

An Irish-American, whose mother nationality was, and replied: "I am an Irishman hy German consent." It may not be out of place to mention the fact that Dave Rose is the Democratic mayor of Milwaukee by Republican consent! And if our 'respectable leading husiness men' have their way, he will do their dirty work for another two years.

Lest we forget! It is the thing that all capitalist politicians bank on that the average eitizen is a man with a very short memory. New "issues" obscure old records. The career of David S. Rose, who in the face of the uncovering of widespread corruption in Milwankee dares to again ton Rifles at the time of the so-called May riots in 1886, when several Polish citizens were brutally shot down. Afterward he removed to the city to practice law, and to amass wealth by various shady "get-rich-quick" deals, through which poor people were fleeced of their hard earnings. In 1898 he secured the Democratic nomination for mayor, by the police, and after being nom-inated, he was too cowardly to appear in court for them, and got the city attorney to allow him to send (Baumgartner) would give the city, a substitute. He made his campaign and added: "Which do you like best, on an anti-street railway issue. "If a Baumgartner town or a wide open I am elected," he declared in a Rose town?" What he really meant speech, "it will not he through by a "wide open Rose town" the street railway inflnences." And he people of Milwaukee did not fully said: "I will turn out every man in the city hall who is controlled by the street railway gang, if I can, and in his place put a man who represents the people." It was in that 1898 campaign that the Populists made a a veritable den of thieves. dieker with the Democrats and help-ed elect Rose. After election Rose the capitalist parties were it, both sold out completely to the street ear with the same stick, and when two company and Henry C. Payne, the potential bribe givers, Republican hoss. Many Milwaukee- muth and Bruno E. Fi ans will remember how he engineered through the council an extension aldermen demanded for a sidetrack of the street car franchise, giving privilege, and called on the mayor it the city streets for another thirty- about it, the mayor advised them to free of charge. Mass pay the price demanded by the of the citizens to protest boodlers! And today twenty-two meetings of the citizens to protest boodlers! And today twenty-two against the outrage were held all aldermen and other officials are unover the city, various societies passcorching resolutions, among actions and it is expected that the

kec will hold their city convention Trades Council. The courts were appealed to by the indignant citizens. but the courts were on the side of There will be 196 delegates, the street railway monopoly. Rose was in the city council chamber when the vote was taken, ready to time without any issues; he simply was a German, was asked what his sign the ordinance before he could be prevented by legal procedure.

There were dark hints about two big checks that went to Darlington and were afterward alleged to he applied on his bank account there.

In spite of this tremendous piece of high raseality and the indignation of the people over it. Rose bobbed up a few months later as candidate for another term as mayor. This time it was a wide open town The people forgot, just as he issue. knew they would, he got the husi-ness interests on his side, for they saw that they could use a dishonest mayor in their business schemes, and he was elected again by as big a vote as ever. And that year the Populists. what was left of them, went it alone. the mayoralty, is a good illustration In their platform they said: "Never of this. His first appearance in the before in the history of our city have city was as an officer of the Darling-ring rule and the lobbylsts had such ring rule and the lobbyists had such sway with both the executive and legislative branch of our present city government, notwithstanding the Democratic party platform pledge of two years ago that organized rings and lobbyists should be driven from the city hall." But even this doleful wail against the mayor was lost upon the citizens in their mad eramble to get a wide open town. at a time when he was attorney for In one of his speeches that year the gamblers. They had been raided (1900) Rose told of a visit to Washington where the harbers did not work on Sunday. He said it was the kind of a town his opponent

realize until the grand jury got to grinding out indictments. Under his fostering guidance, the city hall which had always harbored more or less of business crookedness became the capitalist parties were tarred want to pay the price the boodling

der indictment for erooked trans

SOCIALISTS

Are Publishing the

actual cost. The company's list includes nine tenths of the really be had anywhere in English, and without the to-operation, meet of validabled at ell, ras chartered by the State of Illinois in 1893. Its succholders have just stock from \$10,000 to \$35,000 by the issue of 4,000 more shares at

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be included in the list.

of Pfister money.

the voiers were easy! So easy, so no time to his family.

before it gets through and it is even hinted that the mayor himself may

Two years ago Rose again went before the people as a candidate, this said he wanted to stay in office so as to complete some improvements he had started! That was playing the average voter for a sucker, with a vengeance! But back of that, he was buying votes in blocks and classes. He bribed several dishonest priests, made compacts with large employers of labor, out of which grew later a good deal of corruption in the city hall, and spent hig wads

Telephone Main 2894.

Social-Democrat!

Pamily Under Capitalism.—How does the present society treat the family! The divorce courts of Chicago show that about five per cent of all marriages are anoulled by divorce. No account is taken of the fact that today, so near to have subsistence do wages verge thousands of yonog men, if they should maintain their present status of life, cannot take to themselves the care of a family. Capitalism today forces the Again he was elected. Oh! but man to work so many hours he can give

the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent

stupid, so foolish, that now in the fuce of the grand jury disclosures he dares to make the run again.

In the state campaign two years ago when Rose ran for governor backed by the platocratic Republican boss, Pfister, and toured the state in a special train furnished by the railroads, whose eandidate he really was, his poor vote in the state was reflected in the city of Milwaukee which he failed to carry.

He counts on the corrupt business interests, on the gambling and thug element, on such priests as he can get to disgrace their ealling, and on the general stupidity and lack of civic morality of a large number of people who have been corrupted by the capitalist system. Rose is the ideal capitalist system. Rose is the ideal capitalistic politician, the useful tool of the "leading" citizens who own stock in the various monor of the workers, which really included the family depends upon monopoly and excloriton.

ideal capitalistic politician, the useful tool of the "leading" citizens who own stock in the various monopolies that infest the city and who realize that he is their official protector.

The main question in Milwankee just now: Are you n Boodler or n Special Democrat!

onnie convenience.
Furthermore, the Socialists years age freed themselves of all utopian dreams, and hare no fears that Socialism will nocam an institutional life, such as was idetured by Bellomy, where the state controls all the details of life.—May Wood Simons in Record-Herald.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers. L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

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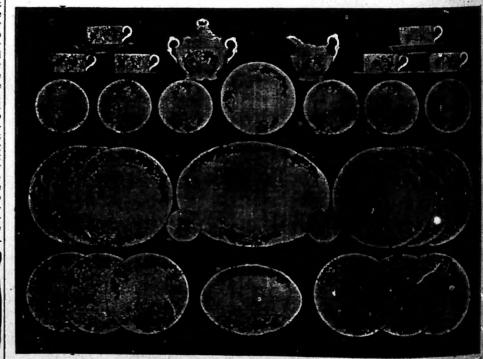
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Islan No. 33—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday
1 18 State at. Hich Strasse, Secy.,
18 Sajurday 1 18 Sajurday 1 18 Sajurday
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at. Jac. Kohlmeyer, Secy., 556 E. Water streel. leer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 3rd and Walnul ats. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnul street.

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Brass Moulders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and Arrendo Free Committed Brook Bluders' I'nion No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Free Greende Hall. Mart. D. Imbof. Secy., 634 Broadway. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Wainot and 3rd st. Al. Zuelsdorf, Secy., 1512 Wainot and 3rd st. Al. Zuelsdorf, Secy., 1512 Wainot at Looi and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Wainut 1058. Jas. Hoofts, Secy., 1512 House. 1058. A. Bretke, Secy., 432 Lapp's Hall. narthwest corner Third and Frairie st. Jos. A. Bretke, Secy., 432 Maple st. 1218 st. Gust. Hichter, Secy., 331 Chestant St. House. 1058. Jas. 1058.

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Chesinul al. John Qualman, Seey., 618
6th st.
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Monday at 378 State at. M. Brandau,
Seey., 1215 17th st.
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and 3rd Thursday at 218 State at.
Peter Schmilz, Seey. 152 Lyon. Dunn,
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and 3rd Monday. A. Kersten Seey., 618
Tith street.

oal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Reed and Oregon ats. Frank Loew, Seey. 90 Erie at.
Coal Teamaters' Epion No. 47—Meels 2nd and 4th Monday at 325 Chestnut at.
Wm. Smichel. Seev. 1018 Clark st.
Dooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand are "Empire hallt. Dell' J Barrett. Seev. 216 6th at.
Convers' Inion No. 30—Meeta 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut at. F. Gallnaky, Seey. 878 29th at.
Convers' Inion No. 35—Meets. 2nd and 4th Theaday at 1306 Fond du Lac ave.
Wm. J. DeShane, Seev. 2136 Lloyd at.
Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Sunday at 318 State at. N. H. Strossner, 1304
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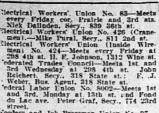
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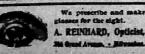
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STATE OF WISCONSIN. 1 In the Matter of the Last Will and Tests ment of Ernestina Thoma. Deceased.

meat of Erneslina Inoma, Deceased.
Whitasas, An Instrument's a writing, purrorting to be the Last Will'and Testament
of Ernestinn Thoma, deceased, late of the
City and County of Milwanker, has been
delivered and deposited with the above
named Court; and whereas, application
has been made by Ernest Thoma praying
that the same be proved and admitted to
State, and that Letters testamentary be
granted thereon according to law to Ernest

Thoma.

It Is Oquagan, That said application beard before this Court at a regular term libereof, to be held in the County Cour room at the Court House in the City of Milwauker, on the first Tuesday of April A. It. 1984, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon libereafter as the same may be reached on

Buttons.—Darenport Prest Button Co., Davenport, Ia.; Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.

lothing.—N. Snellenberg & Cn., Philabilita and Collar Cn., Troy, N. Y.; Chett, Jeelnby & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Chett, Penludy & Co., Troy, N. Y.; do., R. Kaiser, N. Y. City, Penludy & Co., Troy, N. Y.; do., Penludy & Co., Penludy &

IN COUNTY COURT FOR MIL-WAUKEB COUNTY. In the Matter of the Final Settlement of the Guardianship of

MARY BRUCHHABUSER, insane. insane.
On Reading and Pfling the Petition of Charles B. Brandt, general guardian of Mary Bruchhaeuser, insane, representing among other things; that said Mary Bruchhaeuser, his said ward, stepared this life on the 17th day of Jone, 1903, and praying that a time and place he fixed for extra the general said of the life of the fixed for the general said of the life of the life

ancelled. It is ordered that said application be neard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Taes-tay of April, 1904, at 9 o'lock A.M., or as soom thereafter as the same may be reached on the calcadar.

reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS PCRTHER ORDERED. That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week. In the "Social Democratic Herald." a new soaper published in said City, prior to said hearting.

Dated this 11th day of Pehruary, 1904. RICHARD J. HENNESSEV, 1st Asst. Eegister of Probate

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR COURT-MILWAUKEE COUNTY Charles Sephold, Plaintiff vs. Charles Kroeplin and Wilhelmine Kroeplin, his wife, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue of and pursuant to a indement of anid superior Couvir, in the above entitled at the property of the superior of the court of the superior of the court of the court of the court house, near the south door front-free court house, near the south door front-

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Dated Milwaukre, February 6, 1904. FRED TEGTMEYER, Sheriff of Milwaakre County Wisconsi. RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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GUSTAV BESTIAN.

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HIGH GRADE CICARS,

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Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props, FRANZ MAYR'S

...Cailors...

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7. Bruett & Son

Clothing. Furnishings, Hats. Caps. Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery. Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

Corner Lloyd and Isth Street.

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H. G. UNDERWOOD,

mish in the sight Twenty-four opticis Could not set it right But L. SACHS, the Optician Who saw just what to do 20 minutes by the clock Had made good as new. 418 NATIONAL AVENUE.

GOOD COAL

Burns to a White Ash

You get satisfactory results by irring the

FETTE & MEYER COAL CO.

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Weiss Beer, Sodo and Mineral Waters

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WANTED: That You Help Unionism by Patronizing the First Union Bekery.

ALVIN FLEISCHER.

The Catholic Citizen Protests! Says the Deals between Capitalists and the Church are

subversive of True Churchmanship. THE CHURCH SHOULD NOT BOW TO THE STATESMEN OF COMMERCIALISM.

CAPITALISM'S FEAR OF SOCIALISM ONLY CONCERNS WAGE-SCALES!

In an editorial headed, "The Hanna had lived in the days Church and Labor," the Catholic Christ, he would have been with the control of the c ble view of Mark Hannaism and ts wide-spread phazes, not to menion Dave Rose's notorious purchases of Catholic votes in Milwaukee:

Querheard on the Tetephone.

"Hello, central! Give me Main 342.—Is this Father McCahe?— Well, this is Mr. Pullman of the Pullman Packing company. we were glad to send that check of 3500 to you, Father, for your new steeple, because we recognize that order of this town. I am not Catholic myself, Father; but esteem the Catholic Church as rreat conservative force in these

days of shifting sands.
"And, by the way, Father, you know we employ two hundred of your congregation in our works. Well, there has recently come in unong our workingmen several organizers of the Industrial Federation of Lahor. They are eausing discontent with our wage scale. Moreover, I helieve this new Federa tion is tainted with socialistic and even anarchistic teachings. I think your people ought to against such things from the pulpit. Not all our workmen are church-goers; and I often think that the non-church goers may contaminate the believing Christians, especially touching the contract relations between employers and employes, and the duties of the latter to the former. Yes, Father McCahe, I really think these matters ought to be discussed from the pulpit-in the conservative view of your grand old Church,

Bouquets from the Money-Changers.

"A Mr. P. J. O'Keeffe, in our steemed contemporary, The New esteemed contemporary, The New World, assures us that the late Mark Hanna very strongly approved the Catholic Church. Speaking with President Roosevelt in the presence of Father Flannigan of St. Anne's hureh, Chicago, Mark Hanns said: "And I will go further, Mr. Presideat, and say to you that the llay is not far distant whea we shall have a greater criais in this country has that which we have just passed through. The Catholic Church has at all times furnished some of the most loyal defenders of our flag, but I look to it to do still more. The but I look to it to do still more. The day is coming when treason will rear ita head and Socialism become rampant, and in that hour, Mr. President (and I am not afraid to say it here or elsewhere), the flag must rely on its staunch friends, and among them, in my opinion, our greatest protectors will be the Supreme court of the United States and the Roman Catholic Church."

"This is a wholly erroneous charge."

months ago:

"There is a crisis coming on," he said, which will have to be met, and the sooner the better.

I once said that in the day of trouble the United States must look to the Sapreme court and the Roman Catholic Church. I will go further now, and say that I believe that the best friend and protector the people and the flag of our country will have in its hour of trial will be the Roman Catholic Church, always conservative and fair and loyal. That is the power I look to to save the aation."

"To estimate the value of Mr. Hanna's good opinion, we must not overlook his standpoint: He was re-Democratic newspaper thus describes what he stood for:

obituary notice of Hanna, cannot overlook "a certain materiality in his ideals—a certain hardness and his ideals—a certain hardness and

narrowness in his outlook."
"De mortuis nil nisi bonum (About the dead is naught but good); but it is entirely probable that if Mark



New Teeth, best and finest mann- \$8.00

Pine Pillings a leading special We guarantee complete satisfaction, ive honest, intelligent advice free and eccive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 413-418 Ger-

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

222 FIFTH STREET, Milwackes. M CRESCRET STREET, MILWA

Christ, he would have been with the money-chongers in the temple. His ideals would have identified him with that class interest those days.

"Now, there is nothing at all surorising in the money-changers approving an institution which pro-motes honesty and industry among the masses. They are not blameable for appreciating whatever influences promote respect for the rights of property, adherence to the obligations of contracts and obedience to law.

"But there is no reason why the Church or its clergy should bow low to bouquets thrown from this quarter. To display a smug satisfaction in the aproval of the plutoeratic class does not become a true churchman. Too much approval from the statesmen of commercialism, instead of flattering, should induce on examination of conscience. Let there be added to the litany: From the praise of plutocrats, from the ideals of the commercial class, from the uses to which they would pnt the Church as a police power over the masses, Good Lord, deliver

the plutocratic standpoint, is wholly by the Crystal Theater for the comits effect on the wage scale. Among Christians, the most observer. "The Dangers of Socialism."
"The danger of Socialism, from pect of Socialism is the menace. from its radical wing, to Christian Peter marriage. But does this aspect F. W trouble the mammonites? means. Little care they how their imported Hungarian and Slovak laborers herd; or whether the prolaborers herd; or whether the progeny of their labor pens ever see the inside of a church. These practical plutocrats are at least sane in estimating what danger there is in Socialism... Only when it comes ineialism.... Only when it comes into the domain of practical politics, with schemes and tendencies of legis-lation, it is to be reckoned with .

"Socialism is merely the new form in which the social discontent, that has troubled all ages, now expresses itself. Socialism is disturbing and eruptive, just as all the historic class Mich. Sebold, eity. movements have been. It may become revolutionary and it may work confiscations. But these, too, have transpired in other ages; and, nevertheless, the world has settled back to the decalogue as the safest law

court of the United States and the Roman Catholic Church."

"And it seems (according to Mr. o'Keeffe), that Mr. Hanna repeated this view in Chicago not three Chicago not thre

H Needed Change! The county board of supervisors re considering plans for away with the present Honse of Corection, which as a prison factory does not pay expense, and of substituting therefor some other form of penal institution, with the result that the board's committee rooms the board's committee rooms are daily infested with promoters and agents, most of them with stone quarry propositions, the chances of which will probably depend more or less on how many of the corrupt garded as the typical statesman of capitalist politicians in the board K Fessman, shorthand and type commercialism in our politics. A can be influenced on the side. A "He firmly believed that wealth should of city business agents, is attracting "He firmly believed that wealth should rule and that the governmeat'a policies should be shaped to enrieb the few at the expense of the many. He was neither better nor worse that the forces that are uppermost in our national life. In an age of sordid commercialism he eartertained no Illusions. Where other men in other times have taken up the aword to put an end to argument, he made appeal to the potent force of the almighty dollar."

"Even a Republican paper, The New York Tribnne, in an eulogistic ohituary notice of Hanna, cannot the street of the street o

THE THEATER.

infair the Barriage with

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Rachel Goldstein, or the Struggles of a Poor Girl in New York.



day) afternoon. It deals with the adventures of a beautiful Yiddish girl, a part which is played by Louise Beaton. Good reports of the play come from the other cities where it has been presented.

STAR THEATER.

The Utopians company will be the next attraction at the Star, presenting among other attractions a three seene dramatic episode entitled Vagaboud Hero.'

CRYSTAL THEATER.

City Campaign Fund. Polish literature sold...... F. W. Zimmermann, Hammond.

Glass Globe Bank, R. B 'ollections, National Hall W. A. Daus, city.

1. Peterson, Whitewater
Louis Gerlach, city
C. Kasdorf, city
Ada, Minn., Local S. P.
Conneaut, Ohio, Local S. P.
Wr. D. School, cheeff F. J. Weber, city Bellevue, Ky., Local S. P., N. H. Kye, Pender, Neb Elyria, Ohlo, Local S. P., Liberal, Mo., Local S. P.

State Treasurer's Report for January.

Jan. 2, '04, Cash on hand Receipts from state secy Total

EVPENDITURES. Soc. Dem. Herald, rent, light etc... Scrubbing state seey, office (Dec.) Victor L. Berger, telegram... Wisconsin Telephone Co., long diservices E.H. Thomas, scrubbing state secy.

Emil Seidel, trip to Fond du Lac,

Wis.
E. H. Thomas, hox of earbon paper
E. H. Thomas, J. A. Harbsch, fare
to N. Prairie.
J. Reichert, exchange on checks
from May 1, 1902, to date.
Victor L. Berger, insurance on office fixtures
J. M. Ray, for eatlonal dues. Ray, for eational dues..... N. Klein, organizer salary....... Vietor L. Berger, national dues ad-

which will probably depend more or less on how many of the corrupt of the corrupt

FOR AN 8-HOUR DAY! Milwaukee asked to help in the

Struggle of Minneopolis.

G. P. Darth, of Minneapolis. nember of the executive board of comedy melodrama full of surrous and Cereal Mill Employes, is in one incidents and pathetic scenes, will and Cereal Mill Employes, is in one hold the boards of the Alhambra city to secure financial and moral aid for the striking Flour Loaders.

Speaking of the strike of that city. Speaking of the strike

"Today is just 5 months and 2 days since we commenced our struggle for the 8-hour day. We exhausted every means in our power in order to avert this struggle, but without avail. The Flour Loaders' Union waited upon the Washburn-Croshy Co., Pillsbury - Washburn Limited, and the Northwestern Consolidated, three months previous to the strike and again one month later. but could get no recognition what-The said firms were again waited upon on behalf of our International I nion with the same result as before. After having been on strike about 12 days the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes concluded to place the products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We don't patronize list" which has also been indorsed by the A. F. of L. Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis. 1 would urge all sympathizers in Milwaukee to aid

Comrade Waegli writes of Thomp-son's meetings at Kewannee, which were highly successful. He says his townsmen pronounce him "the best speaker that ever spoke in this town." Quite a number of converts

At Manitowoe, Courade Thomp on spoke to a well filled opera house and the newspapers gave him column notices on their first pages. The an Daily Herald said he was a "fluent and entertaining speaker."

F. G. Strickland of Lowa will speak at the new billiard hall of Dan Smith, Second avenue and Lapham street, Friday, March 4, Ali invited.

The Glass Globes are gathering in the codes in various parts of the city and have attracted much attention. It has been suggested that they could be used to good advantage in all of the branch meetings, as well as in other places. The City Fampaign Committee do 'not feel that they can afford to invest the amount necessary to place them in all the branches. But any of the branches that would like to secure them can do so by leaving one dellar and fifteed cents at the headquarters office during the coming week. The committees can bear in mind that these globes will be a permanent investment, and will be just as valuable for the fall and all future campaigns as for this one.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WAID BRANCH meets every second Monday In the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market a. Historia Schmitt.

Sid North Water street. Secretary third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Chestnut sia. Fritz Koll, 1220 Cold Speing ave. See:

IIII WARD HEANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 233 Milwankee at FULTETH WARD HEANCH meets according to the month, cor. Full Erri WARD HEANCH meets and fifter and third Thursday at 428 owier st. It. II. Heimme. Jr. Seey.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 128 owier st. It. II. Heimme. Jr. Seey.

4.85 SINTH WARD REANTH meets every SINTH WARD REANTH meets of the month, 50 Grahowski, Kevy, TW Island every SPERTH WARD REANTH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, third floor, 416 MH, waske st. W. H. Statz, 503 Econdway.

1.25 EUHTH WARD BRANCH meets every escond and fourth Friday S p. m. at 382 2.00 Washington st. Fred. Krueger, Secy... 712 Greenfield atte... 1712 Greenfield atte... at the first bursday of the month at 124 5.00 land street B. Berner, Secy... 1315 Kneel land street. Cherry et. Ed. Berner, Secy., 1315 Kneelland, street
TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the
first and third Friday of the month at
Wisconsin Hall, N. W. cor., Lee and
Twelfth ats. Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847
Nigth street

Ninth street.

LEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and last Friday of the month.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK STARTING MATINEE TO-MORROW lesers. Sullivan, Harris and Wood Present THE CHARMING COMEDIEND

Miss LOUISE BEATON IN THEO. RREMER'S GREAT MELODRAMIC SUCCESS

RACHEL GOLDSTEIN OF THE STRUGGLES OF A POOR GIRL IN NEW YORK. RES'D SERTS DOWN STAIRS 280 Next Attraction: THE GREAT WHITE BU

BAHN-FRE! TURN HALL, North Ave., near 12th St. Sunday, March 13, 1904. More Fun in the Tenth Ward!

HERE'S THE PROGRAM, AS FAR AS ARRANGED: Comedy Juggilag Act. Sough

24" AFTERNOON AND EVENING. 35 28" ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Barretts

BARRETTS Barretts

MR. UNION MAN!

DEAR SIR: --

We are after you, (not like Parry). We are after your money that you spend for CLOTHES, and as soon as you know the facts we are going to get it. WHY? BECAUSE we are selling strictly All Wool, First-Class Union-Made Suits, guaranteed to keep their shape. Suits that sell eisewhere for \$12, and \$15. We have them in 20 different patterns; your choice of any suit in the store \$10.00.

Remember, these Suits are all Union-Made. Come and see them, wether you are ready to buy or not. Yours truly,

> JOHN HIRSIG. Clothier and Gents Furnisher,

189 Third Street. Between Wells Street & Grand Ave

A Good Shoe Ad

Without the Value to back it up. is like an unbaked brickwon't stand up.

People say our Ads are strong, we reckon they're about right

People also say — and this is more to the point — that ou bargains are always a little better than advertised.

That's what tells.

Here's a Shoe we can save you half-a-dollar on. It's a Men's Genuine Box Calf Shoe, Good. year Welt Sewed. We can fit you out with a pair of these Shoes for \$2.50, which is just 50 Cents less than they were ever sold for before.

Blue, Green or Red Trading Stamps With Every Purchase.

554 Mitchell Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues